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DB Name	Query	Hit Count	Set Name
USPT	l5 not l4	57	L6
USPT	lethal.clm. and gene.clm.	60	L5
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USPT	pmeg-104 or pmeg104 or (pmeg near2 104)	0	L1

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L4: Entry 3 of 4 File: USPT May 26, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5756305 A
TITLE: Identification of essential survival genes

CLPR:
1. A method for identifying a strain carrying a conditional lethal mutation in a gene, the method comprising:

CLPR:
2. A method of claim 1, further comprising after step (d), the step of selecting a strain carrying a recessive conditional lethal mutation.

CLPV:
(d) selecting a strain that survives step (a) but does not survive steps (b) and (c), thereby identifying a strain carrying a lethal mutation that is sensitive to the restrictive conditions and essential for survival of the strain.

Engineering organisms for safety: what is necessary (query)- genetically engineered microorganism release **in the environment; recombinant vaccine construction; a review (conference paper)**

AUTHOR: **Curtiss III R**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biology, Washington University, St. Louis, MO 63130, USA.

JOURNAL: Release GEMs (7-20) 1988
CODEN: 9999X
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Methods for ensuring safety of recombinant microorganisms for containment or controlled release were reviewed. Topics discussed included historical background, goals in release of genetically engineered microorganisms, assessment of potential concerns, means by which the probability for survival and gene transmission is decreased, and use of genetically-modified microorganisms as safe live recombinant vaccines. The microorganism can be designed and constructed to achieve the established goals, and evaluated for its likelihood of causing harm. Physical containment and biological containment standards have been developed to reduce the probability of accidental release, and to reduce survival of strains outside the laboratory, respectively. No specific examples of possible harmful consequences in the use of a genetically engineered microorganism designed to achieve a beneficial purpose have yet been found. Strains discussed include Escherichia coli, Bacillus thuringiensis, Pseudomonas fluorescens, Streptococcus mutans and a Salmonella typhimurium vaccine strain. (91 ref)

DESCRIPTORS: genetically engineered microorganism safety, physical, biol. containment, release in environment, e.g. recombinant vaccine, review bacterium
SECTION: Microbiology-Genetics; Pharmaceuticals-Vaccines (A1,D4)